United Nations Peace-keeping

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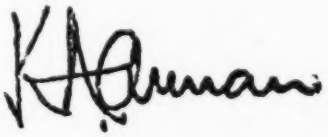
Note: Data effective 31 May 1993

Foreword

We live today in a world of constant change. As the United Nations responds to new challenges and takes on new tasks, its peace-keeping activities also have entered a period of rapid and profound evolution.

This booklet is an attempt to cast some light on United Nations peace-keeping in transition; as such, its contents could be rapidly overtaken by new developments. It is much like trying to paint a moving train. Though the engine is gathering speed and new tracks are being laid, the nature of the journey remains essentially unchanged—the United Nations' quest for peace, through the tools of peace-keeping, preventive diplomacy and post-conflict peace-building.

Since many of the facts in this publication will change, I invite readers to consult periodic features and other publications of the United Nations Department of Public Information to keep abreast of the latest developments in peace-keeping operations.



Kofi Annan
Under-Secretary-General for
Peace-keeping Operations

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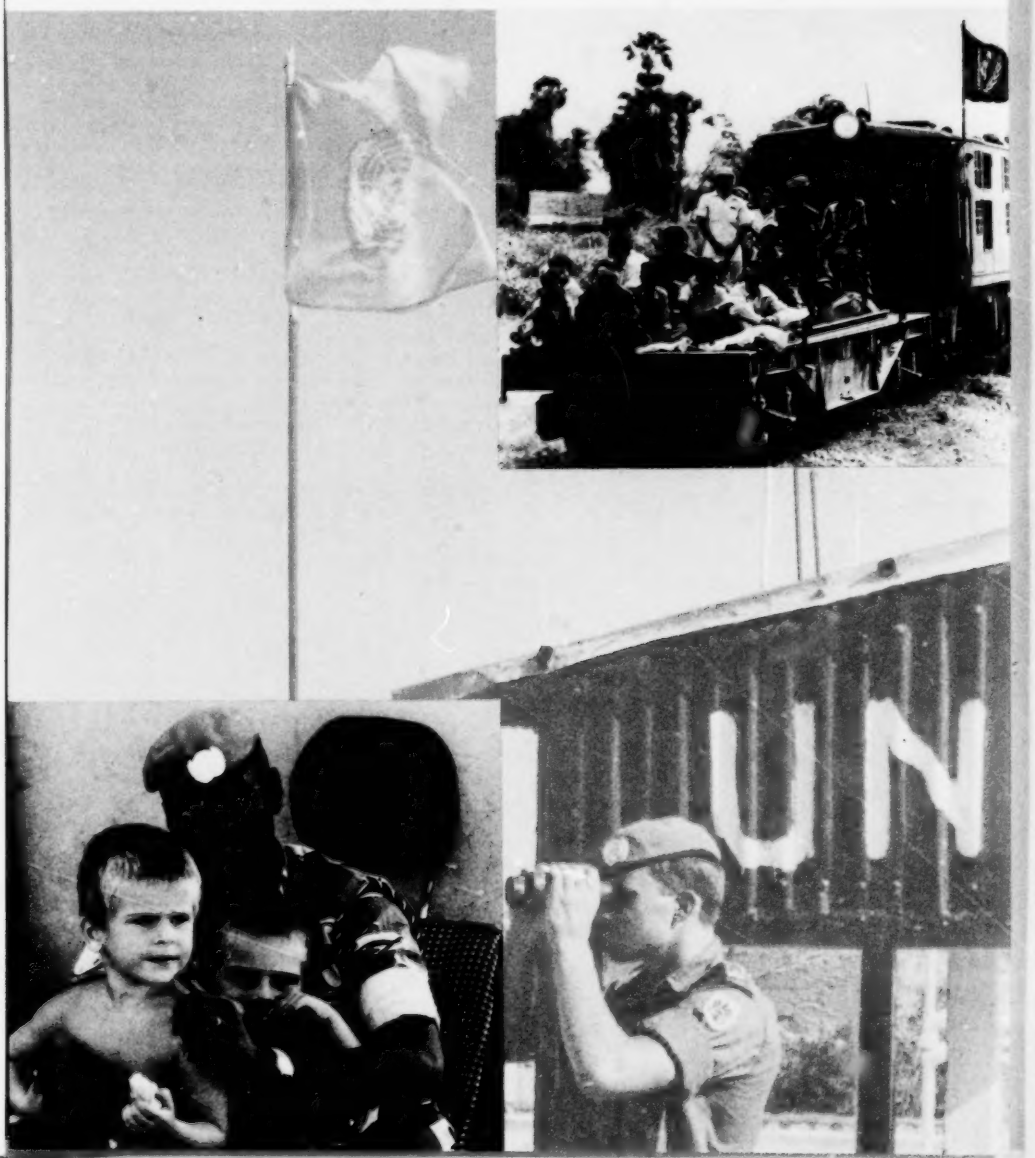


"Peace-keeping is a technique that expands the possibilities for both the prevention of conflict and the making of peace."

Boutros Boutros-Ghali,
United Nations Secretary-General
An Agenda for Peace, June 1992

A way to control conflicts and promote peace

Peace-keeping was pioneered and developed by the United Nations as one of the means for maintaining international peace and security. Interposed between hostile States, or sometimes between hostile communities within a State, international military personnel under the United Nations command have saved countless lives and contributed to creating the conditions necessary for the peaceful settlement of disputes through negotiations.

United Nations peace-keeping activities have increased and broadened dramatically in recent years. In the span of only five years, the Organization has launched more operations than in the previous 40 years. The growth is not only in quantity but also in quality. Peace-keeping operations are taking on new tasks and often go far beyond traditional activities. They may protect relief shipments, provide services for victims, respond to refugee needs, enforce embargoes, remove mines and seek to disarm warring parties. In addition to military-related aspects, many United Nations operations now involve a large civilian dimension: election monitoring, human rights verification, humanitarian relief, administrative management, institution-building, and the restoration of infrastructure and services.

From 1948 through May 1993, over 600,000 soldiers and civilians have served under the United Nations flag in 28 peace-keeping operations. Over 900 peace-keepers have died while monitoring cease-fires, patrolling demilitarized areas, manning buffer zones and defusing conflicts. In May 1993, more than 80,000 United Nations personnel—military, police and civilian—were deployed in 13 ongoing operations; and an anticipated expansion of several operations could require an additional 40,000 or more personnel.

The effectiveness of peace-keeping forces derives from a combination of factors, foremost among them the presence of

United Nations peace-keepers as physical expression of the moral authority of the Organization and the concern of the international community.

In traditional peace-keeping operations, United Nations troops carry light arms and are allowed to use minimum force only in self-defence, or if armed persons try to stop them from carrying out the orders of their commanders. United Nations observers carry no arms at all. When acting under peace enforcement measures, however, United Nations troops may be authorized to use force in carrying out their responsibilities (see p. 5).

Receiving the Nobel Peace Prize

In 1988, the Nobel Peace Prize was awarded to United Nations peace-keepers for "demanding and hazardous service in the cause of peace". In accepting the award on their behalf, the then Secretary-General, Javier Pérez de Cuéllar,* said:

> "Peace-keeping operations symbolize the world community's will to peace and represent the impartial, practical expression of that will. The award of the Nobel Peace Prize to these operations illustrates the hope and strengthens the promise of this extraordinary concept."

Of the peace-keepers, he said:

> "To remain calm in the face of provocation, to maintain composure when under attack, the United Nations troops, officers and soldiers alike, must show a special kind of courage, one that is more difficult to come by than the ordinary kind. Our United Nations troops have been put to the test and have emerged triumphant..."

The United Nations Charter and collective security

Under its Charter, the first of the purposes of the United Nations is "To maintain international peace and security, and to that end: to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace, and for the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of the peace, and to bring about

*Mr. Javier Pérez de Cuéllar served as the fifth United Nations Secretary-General, from 1 January 1982 until 31 December 1991.

by peaceful means, and in conformity with the principles of justice and international law, adjustment or settlement of international disputes or situations which might lead to a breach of the peace."

Chapters VI and VII of the Charter spell out concrete measures which the United Nations Security Council—the principal organ vested with the primary responsibility for maintaining international peace and security—can take to achieve this purpose. Chapter VI, on the peaceful settlement of disputes, provides that international disputes "likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security" can be brought to the attention of the Security Council or the General Assembly. The Security Council is mandated to call on the parties to settle their disputes by peaceful means, to recommend appropriate procedures or methods of adjustment and, in addition, to recommend actual terms of a settlement. The action of the Security Council in this context is limited to making recommendations; essentially, the peaceful settlement of international disputes must be achieved by the parties themselves, acting on a voluntary basis to carry out the decisions of the Council in accordance with the Charter.

If the Security Council determines that a threat to the peace, breach of the peace or act of aggression exists, it may use the broad powers and enforcement measures at its disposal under Chapter VII of the Charter. To prevent a situation from deteriorating, the Security Council may call upon the parties concerned to comply with such provisional measures as it considers necessary or desirable. Next, it may decide, under Article 41, what measures not involving the use of armed force are to be employed by the Members of the United Nations, including the complete or partial interruption of economic relations and means of communication and the severance of diplomatic relations. Should the Security Council consider those measures inadequate, it may take, under Article 42, "such action by air, sea or land forces as may be necessary to maintain or restore international peace and security". For this purpose, all Members of the United Nations undertake to make available to the Security Council, on its call and in accordance with special agreements, the necessary armed forces, assistance and facilities. Plans for the application

of armed force are to be made by the Security Council with the advice and assistance of its Military Staff Committee.

The measures outlined in Articles 41 and 42 constitute the core of the system of collective security envisaged by the Charter. A basic feature of this system is the determining role assigned to the five permanent members of the Security Council—China, France, the Russian Federation,* the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America. These Powers can use their veto (negative vote) to block any substantive decision by the Council. Therefore, the United Nations collective security system, and especially its key provision concerning the use of armed force, can work only if there is full agreement and cooperation among the permanent members.

Peace-keeping as a concept is not specifically described in the United Nations Charter. It goes beyond purely diplomatic means for the peaceful settlement of disputes described in Chapter VI, but falls short of the military or other enforcement provisions of Chapter VII. As former Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld† stated, peace-keeping might be put in a new Chapter "Six and a half". Peace-keeping has evolved over the years as a flexible, internationally acceptable way of controlling conflicts and promoting the peaceful settlement of disputes. This technique—born of necessity, largely improvised, and used as a practical response to a problem requiring action—partly compensated for the impaired ability of the Security Council to function fully during the cold war.

How peace-keeping operations are set up

When a United Nations Member State or group of States, or the Secretary-General, proposes the establishment of a peace-keeping operation, a number of basic conditions have to be met

* The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics was an original Member of the United Nations from 24 October 1945. In a letter dated 24 December 1991, the President of the Russian Federation informed the Secretary-General that the membership of the former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in the Security Council and all other United Nations organs was being continued by the Russian Federation with the support of the 11 member countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States.

† Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld served as the second United Nations Secretary-General, from 1953 until 17 September 1961, when he died in a plane crash in the course of securing a cessation of hostilities and achieving reconciliation among Congolese factions (see "United Nations Operation in the Congo", p. 40).

to be met. First, the proposal must command the consent of the parties to the conflict. The operation must neither interfere in the internal affairs of the host countries nor favour one party against another. Second, the proposal must enjoy broad support from the international community—specifically, it must be adopted by the Security Council. Third, Member States must be ready to volunteer personnel to serve under the command of the United Nations Secretary-General.

The success of a peace-keeping operation also requires a clear and practicable mandate, the cooperation of the parties in implementing that mandate, effective United Nations command at Headquarters and in the field, and adequate logistic and financial support.

In order for the 15-member Security Council to adopt a proposal for a peace-keeping operation, there have to be at least nine votes in favour and no negative vote from any of its five permanent members. The Secretary-General reports to the Council on how the operation can be launched and carried out. Subject to the Council's approval, he must then make the necessary arrangements: choosing the head of the mission and asking Member States to provide troops, police or other civilian personnel, supplies and equipment, transportation and logistics support. He also consults with the parties to the conflict about the troop-contributing countries.

In approving the Secretary-General's report, the Council also decides how the operation will be paid for: on a voluntary basis or, as is usually the case, on an obligatory basis as expenses of the Organization in accordance with provisions in the Charter. In the latter case, the General Assembly decides how those costs are apportioned among the Member States.

The Secretary-General keeps the Security Council informed of relevant developments; all matters which may affect the nature or the continued effective functioning of the operation are referred to the Council for its decision.

Peace-keeping—an evolving technique

Peace-keeping operations have been used most commonly to supervise and help maintain cease-fires, to assist in troop with-

drawals and to provide a buffer between opposing forces. However, peace-keeping operations are flexible instruments of policy and have been adapted to a variety of uses.

Of the 13 operations which were set up before the cold war era began to dissipate around 1988, all, with the exception of the operation in West Irian, were what are now described as "traditional" peace-keeping operations. They were largely military in composition and in functions, entrusted to maintain calm on the front lines while giving the peacemakers time to negotiate a settlement of the dispute. Sometimes the peacemakers succeeded. Sometimes they did not. Five of the "traditional" peace-keeping operations remain in the field today, as they continue to ensure calm in spite of the intractability of the conflicts.

In the course of the past few years, the new political climate emerging from the end of the cold war has contributed to an increase in demand for United Nations peace-keeping. Of the 28 peace-keeping operations established by the United Nations since its inception, 15 have been set up since 1988; only five of these "post-cold war" operations have been of the traditional military kind.

The character of peace-keeping operations is also undergoing some profound changes, as the "second generation" of peace-keeping is emerging to respond to new facts of international life in the post-cold war era. One such development is the difficulties being experienced by some regimes in coping with the withdrawal of super-Power support, weak institutions, collapsing economies, natural disasters and ethnic strife. As new conflicts take place within nations rather than between them, the United Nations today deals with civil wars, secessions, partitions, ethnic clashes and tribal struggles. Rescuing "failed States", according to Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali, may become an inherent part of second-generation peace-keeping. Complicated military tasks must be complemented by measures to strengthen institutions, encourage political participation, protect human rights, organize elections and promote economic and social development.

The reality of these remarkable changes in United Nations peace-keeping is also revealed in numbers. In 1987, there were some 10,000 United Nations military personnel deployed. In May

1993, the number rose to almost 70,000. As for civilian police, 35 were deployed in 1987, as against over 4,500 in May 1993. In 1987, there were approximately 900 civilians employed in peace-keeping operations; five years later, the number of international and local civilian personnel reached more than 10,000.

The first in the new generation of peace-keeping operations was the United Nations Transition Assistance Group (UNTAG), which supervised the implementation of the United Nations plan for Namibia's transition to independence. Although UNTAG's military tasks were similar to those of earlier peace-keeping operations, the operation's civilian components were equally vital to the success of the mission. They supervised every aspect of the difficult political process which led to Namibia's first free and fair elections in November 1989. Namibia acceded to independence on 21 March 1990 and was admitted to the United Nations on 23 April of the same year.

Another example of the new multidimensional peace-keeping operation is the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador (ONUSAL), which, since 1991, has been verifying the implementation of all agreements negotiated, with the assistance of the Secretary-General and his Personal Representative, between the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional. These agreements involve not only a cease-fire and related measures but also reform and reduction of the armed forces, creation of a new police force, reform of the judicial and electoral systems, human rights, land tenure and other economic and social issues. ONUSAL will also verify the March 1994 elections in El Salvador.

The United Nations operation in Cambodia is one of the most ambitious and complex operations thus far in the Organization's history. The Peace Agreement signed by four Cambodian parties in October 1991 has required the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) to supervise various parts of the existing administration, organize elections, monitor the police, promote human rights, repatriate 350,000 refugees and begin rehabilitation of the country, as well as to carry out a familiar range of traditional military functions.

When the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) was established in the territory of the former Yugoslavia in early 1992,

its mandate in Croatia was consistent with the traditional concept of interposition and was intended to maintain and promote peace pending a final overall settlement. Later, however, the deteriorating situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina prompted the Security Council to expand UNPROFOR's mandate to include protection of humanitarian convoys and convoys of released civilian detainees. Also, in a first preventive operation in the history of United Nations peace-keeping, UNPROFOR has been deployed in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

The United Nations Operation in Somalia II (UNOSOM II) is designed to restore order in the country through massive military presence, humanitarian relief operations, reconciliation and political settlement, as well as the rehabilitation of political institutions and the economy. Acting on the basis of Chapter VII of the Charter, on enforcement measures, the Security Council authorized UNOSOM II troops to use force in their very important task of disarming Somali factions. In fact, UNOSOM II, with the enforcement element in its mandate, may well represent the emergence of a third generation of peace-keeping operations.

An Agenda for Peace

On 31 January 1992, the Security Council held its first summit meeting at the level of heads of State and Government, marking an unprecedented recommitment to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations. The summit noted the increased and broadened peace-keeping tasks in recent years, and called on the Secretary-General to recommend ways of strengthening the capacity of the United Nations for preventive diplomacy, peacemaking and peace-keeping. In June 1992, Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali presented to the Member States a report entitled *An Agenda for Peace*, in which he analysed recent developments affecting international peace and security and introduced proposals for more effective United Nations operations in identifying potential conflicts, their short- and long-term resolution and post-conflict measures to build peace among former adversaries.

Among the recommendations for enhancing the United Nations' performance in preventing conflicts was the increased use

of confidence-building and fact-finding measures, as well as preventive deployment of a United Nations presence or establishment of demilitarized zones in potential conflict areas. The Secretary-General also suggested new ways of using military force under United Nations command in the pursuit of peace, either in response to aggression, as foreseen by the United Nations Charter, or to enforce cease-fires. He also envisaged various post-conflict—"peace-building"—measures designed to foster confidence between the parties to an armed conflict.

With regard to peace-keeping operations themselves, the Secretary-General's recommendations focused on meeting the growing need for personnel, logistical and financial support for United Nations operations, including the holding in reserve of basic peace-keeping equipment, such as vehicles and communications gear to facilitate the quick deployment during the start-up phase of a new peace-keeping operation. He also supported the idea of financing such missions out of States' defence, rather than foreign affairs, budgets.

Financial aspects

Assured and adequate financing for peace-keeping operations is vital. Whenever a new operation is established, all personnel must be transported to the area of operation. Once in the field, they must be provided with accommodation, food, medical care, transport, communications and all the other equipment needed to carry out their functions.

The recent dramatic increase in demands for United Nations peace-keeping has resulted in a corresponding increase in expenditures. In the last two years, the annual United Nations peace-keeping budget grew fivefold, from some $600 million in 1991 to $2.8 billion in 1992. The operations now envisaged in 1993 may bring the annual budget to $4.3 billion. As of mid-May 1993, overdue payment of Member States' obligatory contributions to peace-keeping operations amounted to some $1.4 billion.

As the Secretary-General stated in *An Agenda for Peace*: "The contrast between the costs of United Nations peace-keeping and the costs of the alternative, war—between the demands of the Organization and the means provided to meet them—would

be farcical were the consequences not so damaging to global stability and to the credibility of the Organization." He also noted that, at the end of the last decade, global defence expenditures had reached $1 trillion a year, or $2 million per minute.

Following up on one of the recommendations contained in *An Agenda for Peace*, the General Assembly, in December 1992, decided to establish, under the Secretary-General's authority, a Peace-keeping Reserve Fund of $150 million as a cash-flow mechanism to ensure that the United Nations is able to respond rapidly to the needs of peace-keeping operations.

The operations—a brief overview

United Nations peace-keeping operations have traditionally fallen into two broad categories: observer missions, which consist largely of officers who are almost invariably unarmed; and peace-keeping forces, which consist of lightly armed infantry units, with the necessary logistic support elements. These categories, however, are not mutually exclusive. Observer missions are sometimes reinforced by infantry and/or logistic units, usually for a specific purpose and a brief period of time. Peace-keeping forces are often assisted in their work by unarmed military observers. And many recent peace-keeping operations have large civilian components, which carry out essential political, humanitarian and administrative functions.

The first use of military personnel by the United Nations was in 1947, in two United Nations bodies: the Consular Commission in Indonesia and the Special Committee on the Balkans. Since the small officer groups worked not under the Secretary-General's authority but as members of the national delegations comprising those bodies, they cannot be considered United Nations peace-keeping operations as the term has come to be used.

Observer Missions. The first observer mission established by the United Nations was the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO), set up in Palestine in June 1948. Later observer missions were the United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP), in 1949; the United Nations Observation Group in Lebanon (UNOGIL), in 1958; the United Nations Yemen Observation Mission (UNYOM), in 1963; the Mission of the

Representative of the Secretary-General in the Dominican Republic (DOMREP), in 1965; the United Nations India-Pakistan Observation Mission (UNIPOM), in the same year; the United Nations Good Offices Mission in Afghanistan and Pakistan (UNGOMAP), in 1988; the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group (UNIIMOG), also in 1988; the United Nations Angola Verification Mission I (UNAVEM I), in 1989; and the United Nations Observer Group in Central America (ONUCA), in the same year. In 1991, four new missions were established: the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM), the United Nations Angola Verification Mission II (UNAVEM II), ONUSAL and the United Nations Advance Mission in Cambodia (UNAMIC). Of these, UNTSO, UNMOGIP, UNIKOM, UNAVEM II and ONUSAL are still in operation.

Peace-keeping Forces. There have been, in all, 15 peace-keeping forces. The first was the United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF I), which was in operation in the Egypt-Israel sector from 1956 until 1967. The United Nations Operation in the Congo (ONUC) was deployed in the Republic of the Congo (now Zaire) from 1960 to 1964. The United Nations Security Force in West New Guinea (West Irian) (UNSF) was in place from 1962 until 1963. The Second United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF II) functioned between Egypt and Israel from 1973 until 1979. UNTAG was deployed in Namibia from 1989 to 1990. The United Nations Operation in Somalia I (UNOSOM I) was functional from 1992 to 1993. The other forces, which are still in operation, are the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP), established in 1964; the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF), deployed in the Syrian Golan Heights in 1974; the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), established in 1978; the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO), set up in 1991; UNPROFOR, UNTAC and the United Nations Operation in Mozambique (ONUMOZ), all three established in 1992; and UNOSOM II, set up in 1993.

Current Peace-keeping Operations

UNTSO
United Nations Truce Supervision Organization

Duration June 1948 to date

Headquarters Government House, Jerusalem

Mandate Established in 1948 to assist the Mediator and the Truce Commission in supervising the observance of the truce in Palestine. Since then, UNTSO has performed various tasks, including the supervision of the General Armistice Agreements of 1949 and the observation of the cease-fire in the Suez Canal area and the Golan Heights following the Arab-Israeli war of June 1967. At present, UNTSO assists and cooperates with the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) and the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) in the performance of their tasks; observer groups are stationed in Beirut and in the Sinai.

Maximum strength 572 military observers (1948)

Current strength 224 military observers

Fatalities 28

Expenditures The annual cost to the United Nations is approximately $31 million.

Method of financing Appropriations through the United Nations regular budget

Chief of Staff Major-General Krishna Narayan Singh Thapa (Nepal)

Contributors (military personnel) Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, China, Denmark, Finland, France, Ireland, Italy, Myanmar (1967-1969), Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Russian Federation, Sweden, Switzerland, United States

UNDOF
United Nations Disengagement Observer Force

Duration June 1974 to date

Location Syrian Golan Heights

Headquarters Damascus, Syria

Mandate To supervise the cease-fire between Israel and Syria, to supervise the disengagement of Israeli and Syrian forces, and to supervise the areas of separation and limitation, as provided in the Agreement on Disengagement between Israeli and Syrian forces of 31 May 1974

Authorized strength 1,450 all ranks

Current strength 1,120 troops assisted by the military observers of UNTSO's Observer Group Golan

Fatalities 31

Expenditures The annual cost to the United Nations is approximately $36 million

Method of financing Assessments in respect of a Special Account

Outstanding contributions (as at 30 April 1993) Approximately $26 million

Force Commander Major-General Roman Misztal (Poland)

Contributors (military personnel) Austria, Canada, Finland, Iran (1975-1979), Peru (1974-1975), Poland

UNIFIL

United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon

Duration March 1978 to date

Location Southern Lebanon

Headquarters Naqoura, Lebanon

Mandate To confirm the withdrawal of Israeli forces from southern Lebanon, to restore international peace and security and to assist the Government of Lebanon in ensuring the return of its effective authority in the area

Authorized strength 7,000 all ranks

Current strength Some 5,280 troops assisted by 57 military observers of UNTSO's Observer Group Lebanon, and approximately 520 international and local civilian staff

Fatalities 190

Expenditures The annual cost to the United Nations is approximately $146 million.

Method of financing Assessments in respect of a Special Account

Outstanding contributions (as at 30 April 1993) Approximately $259 million

Force Commander Major-General Trond Furuhovde (Norway)

Contributors (military personnel) Canada (1978), Fiji, Finland, France, Ghana, Iran (1978-1979), Ireland, Italy, Nepal, Netherlands (1979-1985), Nigeria (1978-1983), Norway, Poland, Senegal (1978-1984), Sweden

UNMOGIP

United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan

Duration January 1949 to date

Location The cease-fire line between India and Pakistan in the State of Jammu and Kashmir

Headquarters Rawalpindi (November-April), Srinagar (May-October)

Mandate To supervise, in the State of Jammu and Kashmir, the cease-fire between India and Pakistan

Maximum strength 102 (October 1965)

Current strength 38 military observers

Fatalities 6

Expenditures The annual cost to the United Nations is approximately $7 million

Method of financing Appropriations through the United Nations regular budget

Chief Military Observer General Ricardo Jorge Galarza-Chans (Uruguay)

Contributors (military personnel) Australia (1952-1985), Belgium, Canada (1949-1979), Chile, Denmark, Ecuador (1952), Finland, Italy, Mexico (1949), New Zealand (1952-1977), Norway, Sweden, United States (1949-1954), Uruguay

UNFICYP

United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus

Duration March 1964 to date

Location Cyprus

Headquarters Nicosia

Mandate To use its best efforts to prevent the recurrence of fighting and, as necessary, to contribute to the maintenance and restoration of law and order and a return to normal conditions. Since the hostilities of 1974, this has included supervising the cease-fire and maintaining a buffer zone between the lines of the Cyprus National Guard and of the Turkish and Turkish Cypriot forces.

Maximum strength 6,411 (June 1964)

Current strength 1,480 military personnel and 38 civilian police

Fatalities 159

Expenditures As a result of the recent reduction of the Force, the annual cost of UNFICYP to the United Nations is approximately $19 million. [Before 1993, the annual cost to the United Nations amounted to approximately $31 million.]

Method of financing The costs of the Force are met by the Governments providing the military contingents and by voluntary contributions received for this purpose by the United Nations.

Outstanding contributions Total deficit in the Special Account for UNFICYP amounts to approximately $197 million. As a result, reimbursement claims from the troop-contributing countries have been paid only up to December 1981.

Special Representative of the Secretary-General Mr. Joe Clark (Canada)

Force Commander Major-General Michael F. Minehane (Ireland)

Contributors (military and civilian police personnel) Australia, Austria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Ireland, New Zealand (1964-1967), Sweden, United Kingdom

UNIKOM

United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission

Duration April 1991 to date

Location The demilitarized zone (DMZ) along the boundary between Iraq and Kuwait

Headquarters Umm Qasr

Mandate Originally established as an unarmed observation mission with the mandate to monitor the Khawr 'Abd Allah waterway between Iraq and Kuwait and the DMZ, to deter violations of the boundary through its presence in and surveillance of the DMZ, and to observe any hostile action mounted from the territory of one State against the other. In February 1993, following a series of incidents in January, the Security Council decided to increase UNIKOM's strength and to extend its terms of reference to include the capacity to take physical action to prevent violations of the DMZ and of the newly demarcated boundary between Iraq and Kuwait.

Authorized strength 3,645 military personnel and approximately 270 international and local civilian staff

Current strength 320 military personnel and 188 international and local staff

Fatalities 1

Expenditures The annual cost to the United Nations is approximately $65 million.

Method of financing Assessments in respect of a Special Account

Outstanding contributions (as at 30 April 1993) Approximately $46 million

Chief Military Observer Major-General Timothy K. Dibuama (Ghana)

Contributors (military personnel) Argentina, Austria, Bangladesh, Canada, Chile (1991-1992), China, Denmark, Fiji, Finland, France, Ghana, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Kenya, Malaysia, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Russian Federation, Senegal, Singapore, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay and Venezuela. Two fixed-wing aircraft operated by civilians have been made available by Switzerland.

UNAVEM II

United Nations Angola Verification Mission II

Duration June 1991 to date

Location Angola

Headquarters Luanda

Mandate Established to verify the arrangements agreed by the Angolan parties for the monitoring of the cease-fire and for the monitoring of the Angolan police during the cease-fire period and to observe and verify the elections in that country, in accordance with the Peace Accords, signed by the Angolan Government and the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola (UNITA). Despite the United Nations verification that the elections—held on 29 and 30 September 1992—had been generally free and fair, their results were contested by UNITA and renewed fighting broke out between the Government and UNITA forces. Since then, UNAVEM II has continued its presence in Angola in order to help the two sides reach agreement on modalities for completing the peace process and, at the same time, to broker and help implement cease-fires at the national or local level.

Authorized strength 350 military observers, 126 police monitors, 83 international civilian staff and 155 local staff, and up to 400 electoral observers

Current strength 75 military observers, 28 police observers and some 40 international and 75 locally recruited civilian staff

Fatalities 3

Expenditures The annual cost to the United Nations is approximately $36 million.

Method of financing Assessments in respect of a Special Account

Outstanding contributions (as at 30 April 1993) Approximately $30 million (UNAVEM I and UNAVEM II)

Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Chief of Mission Miss Margaret Joan Anstee* (United Kingdom)

*Miss Anstee is to be succeeded by Mr. Alioune Blondin Beye (Mali), effective 28 June 1993.

[*continued*]

Chief Military Observer Major-General Chris Abutu Garuba (Nigeria)

Contributors (military and civilian police personnel) Algeria (1991-1993), Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Colombia (1992-1993), Congo, Egypt (1991-1993), Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, India, Ireland, Jordan, Malaysia (1991-1993), Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand (1991-1993), Nigeria, Norway, Senegal (1991-1993), Singapore (1991-1992), Slovakia,* Spain, Sweden, former Yugoslavia (1991-1993), Zimbabwe

*Czechoslovakia was an original Member of the United Nations from 24 October 1945. In a letter dated 10 December 1992, its Permanent Representative informed the Secretary-General that the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic would cease to exist on 31 December 1992 and that the Czech Republic and the Slovak Republic, as successor States, would apply for membership in the United Nations. Following the receipt of their applications, the Security Council, on 8 January 1993, recommended to the General Assembly that the two countries be admitted to United Nations membership. On 19 January 1993, the Czech Republic and the Slovak Republic were admitted as Member States.

ONUSAL

United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador

Duration July 1991 to date

Location El Salvador

Headquarters San Salvador

Mandate To verify the implementation of all agreements negotiated between the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional (FMLN). The agreements involve a cease-fire and related measures, reform and reduction of the armed forces, creation of a new police force, reform of the judicial and electoral systems, human rights, land tenure and other economic and social issues. The armed conflict between the Government of El Salvador and FMLN was formally brought to an end on 15 December 1992. ONUSAL continues to monitor implementation of the remaining provisions of the peace agreements. It will also verify the March 1994 elections in El Salvador.

Authorized strength Approximately 1,000 military and police personnel and 146 international civilian staff

Current strength 380 military and police personnel and some 70 international civilian staff and 180 locally recruited personnel. In addition, during the polling 900 electoral observers will be required.

Fatalities 1

Expenditures The annual cost to the United Nations is approximately $34 million.

Method of financing Assessments in respect of a Special Account

Outstanding contributions (as at 30 April 1993) Approximately $27 million (ONUSAL and ONUCA)

Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Chief of Mission Mr. Augusto Ramírez Ocampo (Colombia)

Contributors (military and civilian police personnel) Austria, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, France, Guyana, India, Ireland, Italy, Mexico, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Venezuela. In addition, eight medical officers are provided by Argentina.

MINURSO

United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara

Duration September 1991 to date

Location Western Sahara

Headquarters Laayoune

Mandate Established in accordance with "the settlement proposals", as accepted by Morocco and the Frente Popular para la Liberación de Saguia el-Hamra y de Río de Oro (Frente POLISARIO) on 30 August 1988, to monitor a cease-fire, verify the reduction of Moroccan troops in the Territory, monitor the confinement of Moroccan and Frente POLISARIO troops to designated locations, ensure the release of all Western Saharan political prisoners or detainees, oversee the exchange of prisoners of war, implement the repatriation programme, identify and register qualified voters, organize and ensure a free referendum and proclaim the results. However, due to divergent views and different interpretations by the two parties of some of the key elements contained in the settlement plan, it has not been possible to implement the plan in conformity with the original timetable. The primary function of MINURSO in its present limited deployment is restricted to verifying the cease-fire and cessation of hostilities.

Authorized strength Approximately 1,600 military observers and troops, 300 police officers and about 800 to 1,000 civilian personnel

Current strength 225 military observers, 100 military support personnel and 103 international and local civilian staff members

Fatalities 2

Expenditures The annual cost to the United Nations of MINURSO, in its present deployment, is approximately $35 million.

Method of financing Assessments in respect of a Special Account

Outstanding contributions (as at 30 April 1993) Approximately $21 million

Special Representative of the Secretary-General Mr. Sahabzada Yaqub-Khan (Pakistan)

[*continued*]

Force Commander a.i.	Brigadier-General André Van Baelen (Belgium)
Contributors (military personnel)	Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Canada, China, Egypt, France, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Honduras, Ireland, Italy, Kenya, Malaysia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Poland, Russian Federation, Switzerland, Tunisia, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela

UNPROFOR
United Nations Protection Force

Duration March 1992 to date

Location Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

Headquarters Zagreb, Croatia

Mandate **Croatia.** Established in March 1992 as an interim arrangement to create the conditions of peace and security required for the negotiation of an overall settlement of the Yugoslav crisis. The Force is deployed in three "United Nations Protected Areas" (UNPAs) in Croatia. UNPROFOR's mandate is to ensure that the UNPAs are demilitarized, through the withdrawal or disbandment of all armed forces in them, and that all persons residing in them are protected from fear of armed attack. There were several enlargements of the mandate in Croatia—in June 1992, to include monitoring of certain areas in Croatia (the so-called "pink zones") which were outside the agreed UNPA boundaries; in August 1992, to enable UNPROFOR to control the entry of civilians into the UNPAs and to perform immigration and customs functions at the UNPA borders at international frontiers; and in October 1992, to include monitoring of the demilitarization of the Prevlaka Peninsula near Dubrovnik and to ensure control of the Peruca dam, situated in one of the "pink zones".

Bosnia and Herzegovina. In June 1992, after the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina had rapidly deteriorated, UNPROFOR's mandate and strength were enlarged in order to ensure the security and functioning of the airport at Sarajevo, the capital of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the delivery of humanitarian assistance to Sarajevo and its environs. In September 1992, UNPROFOR's mandate was further enlarged to enable it to support efforts by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to deliver humanitarian relief throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina, and to protect convoys of released civilian detainees if the International Committee of the Red Cross so requested. In addition, since November 1992, UNPROFOR has been monitoring compliance with the ban on all military flights in the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina. In April 1993, the Security Council declared Srebrenica a "safe

[continued]

area". In May, it demanded that five more towns in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Sarajevo, Tuzla, Zepa, Gorazde and Bihac) be treated as "safe areas" and authorized the strengthening of UNPROFOR's mandate by additional observers to monitor the humanitarian situation in those areas.

The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. In December 1992, in response to a request by the President of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, UNPROFOR was deployed there to monitor and report any developments in its border areas which could undermine confidence and stability in that Republic and threaten its territory.

Current strength Over 24,000 military and civilian personnel, including approximately 14,000 personnel in Croatia, 9,200 in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and 750 in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

Fatalities 43

Expenditures The annual cost to the United Nations is approximately $1,020 million.

Method of financing Assessments in respect of a Special Account

Outstanding contributions (as at 30 April 1993) Approximately $325 million

Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General Mr. Thorvald Stoltenberg (Norway)

Force Commander Lieutenant-General Lars-Eric Wahlgren (Sweden)

Contributors (military and civilian police personnel) Argentina, Australia, Bangladesh, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Czech Republic,* Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Ghana, India (1992-1993), Ireland, Jordan, Kenya, Luxembourg, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela

*Czechoslovakia was an original Member of the United Nations from 24 October 1945. In a letter dated 10 December 1992, its Permanent Representative informed the Secretary-General that the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic would cease to exist on 31 December 1992 and that the Czech Republic and the Slovak Republic, as successor States, would apply for membership in the United Nations. Following the receipt of their applications, the Security Council, on 8 January 1993, recommended to the General Assembly that the two countries be admitted to United Nations membership. On 19 January 1993, the Czech Republic and the Slovak Republic were admitted as Member States.

UNTAC
United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia

Duration March 1992 to date

Location Cambodia

Headquarters Phnom Penh

Mandate Under the Agreement on a Comprehensive Political Settlement of the Cambodia Conflict, signed in Paris on 23 October 1991, the Supreme National Council of Cambodia (the SNC) is "the unique legitimate body and source of authority in which, throughout the transitional period, the sovereignty, independence and unity of Cambodia are enshrined". The SNC, which is made up of the four Cambodian factions, has delegated to the United Nations "all powers necessary" to ensure the implementation of the Agreement. UNTAC's mandate includes aspects relating to human rights, the organization and conduct of free and fair general elections (23-28 May 1993), military arrangements, civil administration, the maintenance of law and order, the repatriation and resettlement of the Cambodian refugees and displaced persons and the rehabilitation of essential Cambodian infrastructure during the transitional period. The transitional period commenced with the entry into force of the Agreement (23 October 1991) and will terminate when the constituent assembly elected in conformity with the Agreement has approved the new Cambodian Constitution and transformed itself into a legislative assembly, and thereafter a new Cambodian Government has been created.
Upon becoming operational on 15 March 1992, UNTAC absorbed the United Nations Advance Mission in Cambodia (UNAMIC), which had been established immediately after the signing of the Agreement in October 1991 to assist the Cambodian parties to maintain the cease-fire.

Strength Some 22,000 military and civilian personnel

Fatalities 52 (military and civilian personnel)

(continued)

Expenditures The total cost of UNAMIC and UNTAC for the period from 1 November 1991 to 31 July 1993 has been estimated at approximately $1,600 million. In addition, repatriation and resettlement of refugees and displaced persons, as well as rehabilitation assistance, are funded from voluntary contributions; some $880 million was pledged for these activities.

Method of financing Assessments in respect of a Special Account

Outstanding contributions (as at 30 April 1993) Approximately $283 million (UNTAC and UNAMIC)

Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of Mission Mr. Yasushi Akashi (Japan)

Force Commander Lieutenant-General John M. Sanderson (Australia)

Contributors (military and civilian police personnel) Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Egypt, Fiji, France, Germany, Ghana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Malaysia, Morocco, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Russian Federation, Senegal, Singapore, Sweden, Thailand, Tunisia, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay

ONUMOZ
United Nations Operation in Mozambique

Duration December 1992 to date

Location Mozambique

Headquarters Maputo

Mandate In accordance with the General Peace Agreement, signed on 4 October 1992 in Rome by the President of the Republic of Mozambique and the President of the Resistência Nacional Moçambicana (RENAMO), the mandate of ONUMOZ includes four elements.
Political: to facilitate impartially the implementation of the Agreement, in particular by chairing the Supervisory and Monitoring Commission and its subordinate commissions
Military: to monitor and verify the cease-fire, the separation and concentration of forces, their demobilization and the collection, storage and destruction of weapons; to monitor and verify the complete withdrawal of foreign forces and to provide security in the transport corridors; to monitor and verify the disbanding of private and irregular armed groups; to authorize security arrangements for vital infrastructures; and to provide security for United Nations and other international activities in support of the peace process
Electoral: to provide technical assistance and monitor the entire electoral process
Humanitarian: to coordinate and monitor humanitarian assistance operations, in particular those relating to refugees, internally displaced persons, demobilized military personnel and the affected local population

Authorized strength Between 7,000 and 8,000 military and civilian personnel

Fatalities 3

Expenditures The annual cost to the United Nations is approximately $210 million

Method of financing Assessments in respect of a Special Account

Outstanding contributions (as at 30 April 1993) Approximately $114 million

(continued)

Interim Special Representative of the Secretary-General	Mr. Aldo Ajello (Italy)
Force Commander	Major-General Lélio Gonçalves Rodrigues da Silva (Brazil)
Contributors (military personnel)	Argentina, Bangladesh, Botswana, Brazil, Canada, Cape Verde, China, Czech Republic, Egypt, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, India, Italy, Japan, Malaysia, Portugal, Russian Federation, Spain, Sweden, Uruguay, Zambia

UNOSOM II
United Nations Operation in Somalia II

Duration May 1993 to date

Location Somalia

Headquarters Mogadishu

Mandate UNOSOM was originally established in April 1992 to monitor the cease-fire in Mogadishu, the capital of Somalia, and to provide protection and security for United Nations personnel, equipment and supplies at the sea- and airports in Mogadishu and escort deliveries of humanitarian supplies from there to distribution centres in the city and its immediate environs. In August 1992, UNOSOM's mandate and strength were enlarged to enable it to protect the humanitarian convoys and distribution centres throughout Somalia; however, the further deteriorating security situation in Somalia prevented UNOSOM from fully implementing its mandate. In these circumstances, the Security Council authorized, in December 1992, a country-wide military action by a group of Member States. The Unified Task Force (UNITAF), organized and led by the United States, was authorized to use "all necessary means" to establish a secure environment for humanitarian relief operations in Somalia. UNOSOM itself remained responsible for the political aspects and for humanitarian assistance, liaised with UNITAF and planned for the transition to normal peace-keeping functions. In March 1993, the Security Council, acting under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter, approved the Secretary-General's proposal for the second part of the United Nations Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM II) to take over from UNITAF and to expand the size and the mandate of UNOSOM II. The transfer of budgetary and administrative control from UNITAF to UNOSOM II took place on 1 May 1993, followed by the transfer of the military command on 4 May.

The mandate of UNOSOM II is to take appropriate action, including enforcement measures, to establish throughout Somalia a secure environment for humanitarian assistance. To that end, UNOSOM II seeks to complete, through disarmament and reconciliation, the task begun by UNITAF for the restoration of peace, stability, law and order. UNOSOM II is also entrusted with assisting the Somali people in rebuilding their economy and

[*continued*]

	social and political life, re-establishing the country's institutional structure, achieving national political reconciliation, recreating a Somali State based on democratic governance and rehabilitating the country's economy and infrastructure
Authorized strength	28,000 military personnel and approximately 2,800 civilian staff
Fatalities	1*
Expenditures	Estimated costs for 12 months amount to $1,550 million
Method of financing	Assessments in respect of a Special Account
Outstanding contributions (as at 30 April 1993)	Approximately $352 million (UNOSOM I and UNOSOM II)
Special Representative of the Secretary-General	Admiral Jonathan T. Howe (United States)
Force Commander	Lieutenant-General Çevik Bir (Turkey)
Contributors (military personnel)	Argentina, Australia, Bangladesh, Belgium, Botswana, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Jordan, Malaysia, Morocco, Namibia, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United States, Zambia, Zimbabwe

* As at 30 June 1993, the number of fatalities had climbed to 34, due to new developments.

Past
Peace-keeping Operations

UNEF I
First United Nations Emergency Force

Duration November 1956–June 1967

Location First the Suez Canal sector and the Sinai peninsula. Later along the Armistice Demarcation Line in the Gaza area and the international frontier in the Sinai peninsula (on the Egyptian side)

Headquarters Gaza

Mandate To secure and supervise the cessation of hostilities, including the withdrawal of the armed forces of France, Israel and the United Kingdom from Egyptian territory and, after the withdrawal, to serve as a buffer between the Egyptian and Israeli forces

Maximum strength 6,073 all ranks (February 1957)

Strength at withdrawal 3,378 all ranks

Fatalities 90

Expenditures $214.3 million

Method of financing Assessments in respect of a Special Account

Contributors (military personnel) Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Denmark, Finland, India, Indonesia, Norway, Sweden, Yugoslavia

UNEF II

Second United Nations Emergency Force

Duration	October 1973–July 1979
Location	Suez Canal sector and later the Sinai peninsula
Headquarters	Ismailia
Mandate	To supervise the cease-fire between Egyptian and Israeli forces and, following the conclusion of the agreements of 18 January 1974 and 4 September 1975, to supervise the redeployment of Egyptian and Israeli forces and to man and control the buffer zones established under those agreements
Maximum strength	6,973 all ranks (February 1974)
Strength at withdrawal	4,031 all ranks
Fatalities	52
Expenditures	$446.5 million
Method of financing	Assessments in respect of a Special Account
Contributors (military personnel)	Australia, Austria, Canada, Finland, Ghana, Indonesia, Ireland, Nepal, Panama, Peru, Poland, Senegal, Sweden

UNOGIL
United Nations Observation Group in Lebanon

Duration June-December 1958

Location Lebanese-Syrian border areas and vicinity of zones held by opposing forces

Headquarters Beirut

Mandate To ensure that there was no illegal infiltration of personnel or supply of arms or other *matériel* across the Lebanese borders

Maximum strength 591 military observers (November 1958)

Strength at withdrawal 375 military observers

Fatalities None

Expenditures $3.7 million

Method of financing Appropriations through the United Nations regular budget

Contributors (military personnel) Afghanistan, Argentina, Burma (now Myanmar), Canada, Ceylon (now Sri Lanka), Chile, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Portugal, Thailand

ONUC
United Nations Operation in the Congo

Duration July 1960–June 1964

Location Republic of the Congo (now Zaire)

Headquarters Leopoldville (now Kinshasa)

Mandate Initially, to ensure withdrawal of Belgian forces, to assist the Government in maintaining law and order and to provide technical assistance. The function of ONUC was subsequently modified to include maintaining the territorial integrity and political independence of the Congo, preventing the occurrence of civil war and securing the removal from the Congo of all foreign military, paramilitary and advisory personnel not under the United Nations Command, and all mercenaries.

Maximum strength 19,828 all ranks (July 1961)

Strength at withdrawal 3,297 all ranks

Fatalities 234

Expenditures $400.1 million

Method of financing Assessments in respect of a Special Account

Contributors (military personnel) Argentina, Austria, Brazil, Burma (now Myanmar), Canada, Ceylon (now Sri Lanka), Denmark, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Italy, Liberia, Malaya, Federation of Mali (now Mali and Senegal), Morocco, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Sweden, Tunisia, United Arab Republic, Yugoslavia

UNSF

United Nations Security Force in West New Guinea (West Irian)

Duration October 1962–April 1963

Location West New Guinea (West Irian)

Headquarters Hollandia (now Jayaphra)

Mandate To maintain peace and security in the territory under the United Nations Temporary Executive Authority (UNTEA), established by agreement between Indonesia and the Netherlands

Maximum strength 1,576 all ranks

Strength at withdrawal 1,576 all ranks

Fatalities None

Method of financing The Governments of Indonesia and the Netherlands paid full costs in equal amounts.

Contributors (military personnel) Canada, Pakistan, United States. In addition, from 18 August to 21 September 1962, the Secretary-General's Military Adviser and a group of 21 military observers assisted in the implementation of the agreement of 15 August 1962 between Indonesia and the Netherlands on cessation of hostilities. The military observers were provided by Brazil, Ceylon (now Sri Lanka), India, Ireland, Nigeria and Sweden.

UNYOM
United Nations Yemen Observation Mission

Duration	July 1963–September 1964
Location	Yemen
Headquarters	Sana'a
Mandate	To observe and certify the implementation of the disengagement agreement between Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Republic
Maximum strength	25 military observers and 164 military personnel of reconnaissance and air units
Strength at withdrawal	25 military observers and supporting air unit
Fatalities	None
Expenditures	$1.8 million
Method of financing	Contributions from Saudi Arabia and Egypt in equal parts
Contributors (military personnel)	Australia, Canada, Denmark, Ghana, India, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Sweden, Yugoslavia

DOMREP

Mission of the Representative of the Secretary-General in the Dominican Republic

Duration May 1965–October 1966

Location Dominican Republic

Headquarters Santo Domingo

Mandate To observe the situation and to report on breaches of the cease-fire between the two de facto authorities in the Dominican Republic

Strength 2 military observers

Expenditures Approximately $0.3 million

Fatalities None

Method of financing Appropriations through the United Nations regular budget

Contributors (military personnel) The Military Adviser to the Representative of the Secretary-General was provided with a staff of 2 military observers at any time. These observers were provided, one each, by Brazil, Canada and Ecuador.

UNIPOM
United Nations India-Pakistan Observation Mission

Duration September 1965–March 1966

Location Along the India/Pakistan border between Kashmir and the Arabian Sea

Headquarters Lahore (Pakistan)/Amritsar (India)

Mandate To supervise the cease-fire along the India/Pakistan border except in the State of Jammu and Kashmir, where UNMOGIP operated, and the withdrawal of all armed personnel to the positions held by them before 5 August 1965

Maximum strength 96 military observers (October 1965)

Strength at withdrawal 78 military observers

Fatalities None

Expenditures $1.7 million

Method of financing Appropriations through the United Nations regular budget

Contributors (military personnel) In its initial stage (detailed from UNTSO and UNMOGIP): Australia, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Finland, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden. 28 September 1965-22 March 1966: Brazil, Burma (now Myanmar), Canada, Ceylon (now Sri Lanka), Ethiopia, Ireland, Nepal, Netherlands, Nigeria, Venezuela

UNGOMAP

United Nations Good Offices Mission in Afghanistan and Pakistan

Duration	May 1988–March 1990
Location	Afghanistan and Pakistan
Headquarters	Kabul and Islamabad
Mandate	To assist the Representative of the Secretary-General to lend his good offices to the parties in ensuring the implementation of the Agreements on the Settlement of the Situation Relating to Afghanistan and in this context to investigate and report possible violations of any of the provisions of the Agreements
Maximum strength	50 military observers (May 1988)
Strength at withdrawal	35 military observers
Fatalities	None
Expenditures	$14 million
Method of financing	Appropriations through the United Nations regular budget
Contributors (military personnel)	Austria, Canada, Denmark, Fiji, Finland, Ghana, Ireland, Nepal, Poland, Sweden

UNIIMOG

United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group

Duration August 1988-February 1991

Location Iran and Iraq

Headquarters Tehran and Baghdad

Mandate To verify, confirm and supervise the cease-fire and the withdrawal of all forces to the internationally recognized boundaries, pending a comprehensive settlement

Strength 400 all ranks

Fatalities 1

Expenditures $171 4 million

Method of financing Assessments in respect of a Special Account

Contributors (military personnel) Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Ghana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Kenya, Malaysia, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Peru, Poland, Senegal, Sweden, Turkey, Uruguay, Yugoslavia, Zambia

UNAVEM I

United Nations Angola Verification Mission I

Duration January 1989–June 1991

Location Angola

Headquarters Luanda

Mandate To verify the redeployment of Cuban troops northwards and their phased and total withdrawal from the territory of Angola in accordance with the timetable agreed between Angola and Cuba

Maximum strength 70 military observers (April–December 1989)

Strength at withdrawal 61 military observers

Fatalities None

Expenditures $16.9 million

Method of financing Assessments in respect of a Special Account

Contributors (military personnel) Algeria, Argentina, Brazil, Congo, Czechoslovakia, India, Jordan, Norway, Spain, Yugoslavia

UNTAG

United Nations Transition Assistance Group

Duration April 1989-March 1990

Location Namibia and Angola

Headquarters Windhoek

Mandate To assist the Special Representative of the Secretary-General to ensure the early independence of Namibia through free and fair elections under the supervision and control of the United Nations

Strength At maximum deployment, during the elections from 7 to 11 November 1989, UNTAG's overall strength was approximately 8,000, consisting of just under 2,000 civilians (including local employees and more than 1,000 additional personnel who came specifically for the elections), 1,500 police and approximately 4,500 military personnel

Fatalities 19 (military and civilian personnel)

Expenditures $368.3 million

Method of financing Assessments in respect of a Special Account

Contributors (military personnel, police monitors and electoral supervisors) Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Canada, China, Congo, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Fiji, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Malaysia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Singapore, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Soviet Union, United Kingdom, Yugoslavia

ONUCA

United Nations Observer Group in Central America

Duration December 1989–January 1992

Location Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua

Headquarters Tegucigalpa, Honduras

Mandate To verify compliance by the Governments of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua with their undertakings to cease aid to irregular forces and insurrectionist movements in the region and not to allow their territory to be used for attacks on other States. In addition, ONUCA played a part in the voluntary demobilization of the Nicaraguan Resistance and monitored a cease-fire and the separation of forces agreed by the Nicaraguan parties as part of the demobilization process.

Maximum strength 1,098 all ranks (May 1990)

Strength at withdrawal 121 military observers and 31 naval personnel

Fatalities None

Expenditures $90.5 million

Method of financing Assessments in respect of a Special Account

Contributors (military personnel) Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Ecuador, India, Ireland, Spain, Sweden, Venezuela

UNAMIC
United Nations Advance Mission in Cambodia

Duration November 1991–March 1992

Location Cambodia

Headquarters Phnom Penh

Mandate To assist the four Cambodian parties to maintain their cease-fire during the period prior to UNTAC's establishment and deployment, and to initiate mine-awareness training of civilian populations. Later, the mandate was enlarged to include a major training programme for Cambodians in mine-detection and mine-clearance and the mine-clearing of repatriation routes, reception centres and resettlement areas.

Authorized strength 1,504 military and civilian personnel

Expenditures $20 million

Fatalities None

Method of financing Assessments in respect of a Special Account

Contributors (military personnel) Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Canada, China, France, Germany, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Malaysia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, Poland, Russian Federation, Senegal, Thailand, Tunisia, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay

UNOSOM I

United Nations Operation in Somalia I

Duration April 1992–April 1993

Location Somalia

Headquarters Mogadishu

Mandate To monitor the cease-fire in Mogadishu, the capital of Somalia, and to provide protection and security for United Nations personnel, equipment and supplies at the sea- and airports in Mogadishu and escort deliveries of humanitarian supplies from there to distribution centres in the city and its immediate environs. In August 1992, UNOSOM's mandate and strength were enlarged to enable it to protect the humanitarian convoys and distribution centres throughout Somalia.*

Authorized strength 50 military observers, 3,500 security personnel, up to 719 logistic support personnel and some 200 international civilian staff

Fatalities None

Expenditures The General Assembly appropriated a total amount of $109.7 million for the period from 1 May 1992 to 30 April 1993.

Method of financing Assessments in respect of a Special Account

Contributors (military personnel) Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Fiji, Finland, Indonesia, Jordan, Morocco, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Zimbabwe

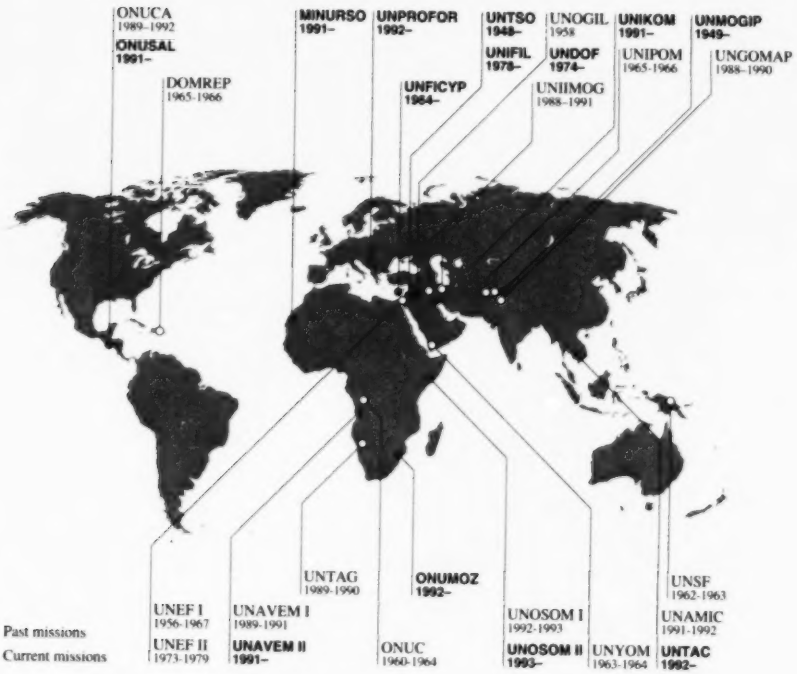
*See "United Nations Operation in Somalia II (UNOSOM II)", p. 34.

Chronological List of Peace-keeping Operations

June 1948 to date	**UNTSO** United Nations Truce Supervision Organization
Jan. 1949 to date	**UNMOGIP** United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan
Nov. 1956–June 1967	**UNEF I** First United Nations Emergency Force
June 1958–Dec. 1958	**UNOGIL** United Nations Observation Group in Lebanon
July 1960–June 1964	**ONUC** United Nations Operation in the Congo
Oct. 1962–April 1963	**UNSF** United Nations Security Force in West New Guinea (West Irian)
July 1963–Sept. 1964	**UNYOM** United Nations Yemen Observation Mission
March 1964 to date	**UNFICYP** United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus
May 1965–Oct. 1966	**DOMREP** Mission of the Representative of the Secretary-General in the Dominican Republic
Sept. 1965–March 1966	**UNIPOM** United Nations India–Pakistan Observation Mission
Oct. 1973–July 1979	**UNEF II** Second United Nations Emergency Force
June 1974 to date	**UNDOF** United Nations Disengagement Observer Force
March 1978 to date	**UNIFIL** United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon
April 1988–March 1990	**UNGOMAP** United Nations Good Offices Mission in Afghanistan and Pakistan
Aug. 1988–Feb. 1991	**UNIIMOG** United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group

Jan. 1989– June 1991	**UNAVEM I** United Nations Angola Verification Mission I
April 1989– March 1990	**UNTAG** United Nations Transition Assistance Group
Nov. 1989– Jan. 1992	**ONUCA** United Nations Observer Group in Central America
April 1991 to date	**UNIKOM** United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission
June 1991 to date	**UNAVEM II** United Nations Angola Verification Mission II
July 1991 to date	**ONUSAL** United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador
Sept. 1991 to date	**MINURSO** United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara
Oct. 1991– March 1992	**UNAMIC** United Nations Advance Mission in Cambodia
March 1992 to date	**UNPROFOR** United Nations Protection Force
March 1992 to date	**UNTAC** United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia
April 1992– April 1993	**UNOSOM I** United Nations Operation in Somalia I
Dec. 1992 to date	**ONUMOZ** United Nations Operation in Mozambique
May 1993 to date	**UNOSOM II** United Nations Operation in Somalia II

Locations of Peace-keeping operations
31 May 1993



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